HILADELPHIA.

TH-AMERICAN REVIW. XVIII, for January, 1858. CONTENTS.
conomy of Athens.
n of Schoolmaster.
Institutions at Home and Abroad.

and Present. y French Literature

end this Review to the atknown. at the Edinburgh and London Quar-Britain, and takes rank with them America.
eat authors of our country were ublic through this Review. Web n Review is published Quarterly, three hundred pages each, at Five fill be sent by mail, post paid, on re-

BY, NICHOLS, & CO., Free to any Address. The

G. G. EVANS, BOOK ENTERPRISE,

the each book sold at the time of ountry promptly filled, and the ss or mail on the same day the s G. G. EVANS. 439 Chestnut street, Philadelp

E FARMER'S GUIDE. COTT & CO., New York, confollowing leading British Per

ronowing icauning british and a quarterly, (Conservative.) irgh Review, (Whis.) British Review, (Free Church.) inster Review. (Liberal.) is Edinburgh Magazine, (Tory.) cals ably represent the three great preatment white the cost profound writers on Science, Land Religion, they stand, as they willed in the world of letters, being heable to the scholar and the profess he intelligent reader of every class correct and satisfactory record of the the day, throughout the world, that intelligent the world with the day, throughout the world, that intelligent reader of every class correct and satisfactory record of the day, throughout the world, that intelligent reader of every class or the world with the day, throughout the world, that intelligent reader of every class or the world with the day, throughout the world, that intelligent reader of every class or the world with the day, throughout the world, that is the world with the world of letters, being the world with the wo EARLY COPIES.

TERMS. f the four Reviews, per and the four Reviews, of the four Reviews fine Reviews, with Margarine. nade in all cases in adva where issued will be re-

POSTAGE.

e in Great Britain of the five Perio

HE FARMER'S GUIDE

LARS FOR THE TWO VOLUMES! for any of the above public ressed, post paid, to the publi

LER and Stationer, Post Office 4, Oahu, H. I. is, Magazines, Newspapers, and all kind is, Magazines, Newspapers, N UST PUBLISHED.

A NEW YORK MERCHANT. J. APPLETON & CO., 946 and 348 Broadway, New Yo

# TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The National Era is published every Thursday, on the following terms: Single copy, one year

Three copies, one year Five copies, one year . . .

Five copies, one year

Ten copies, one year

Ten copies, one year

Single cepty, six months

Ten copies, six months

Voluntary agents are entitled to retain 50

eents commission on each yearly, and 25 cents
commission on each semi-yearly, subscriber,
except in the case of Chubs.

A Club of five subscribers, at \$8, will entitle

A Glub of nye subscribers, at \$5, will entitle the person making it up to a copy for 6 months; a Club of ten, at \$15, to a copy for one year. When a Club has been forwarded, additions may be made to it, on the same terms.

"From Rome we emigrated to Piedmont.
At first, we had a deep hatred against the Freuch; but in time the feeling wore off, and we again considered them as friends and brothers. In all our conspiracies, we always recommended the Frenchmen to be spared. We only wanted to get rid of the Austrians. From Piedmont I went into Hungary when I from

# THE NATIONAL EEA: WASHINGTON D. C. APPIL I. 1858. The of Karen holding But, it and inauxilent a is to desire the ine of the windows the expension of the only property of the property of the only pr THE HOUR APPROACHING-

G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, APRIL I, 1858, o slide of the land of

| WASHINGTON, D. C. | The state of the state

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Ten cents a line for the first insertion, five cents a line for each subsequent one. Ten words constitute a line. Payment in advance is invariably required.

rs a le esiden brooks

Is invariably required.

Money may be forwarded by mail at my risk. Notes on Eastern banks preferred. Large amounts may be remitted in drafts or certificates of deposit.

Subscribes whing their papers changed, will give the pame of the post office changed from, as well as the post office they wish it hereafter sent to.

All communications to the Era, whether on business of the paper or for publication, should be addressed to

G. BAILEY, Washington, D. O.

HER AND ORIGINATOR a complete Catalogue of NEW AND NKS, embracing all the departments of a semailed frace to any part of the council of the semailed frace to any part of the council of the semailed frace to the semailed frace of the semail

WOOD'S MAGAZINE, SH QUARTERLY REVIEWS

ADVANCE SHEETS from the Bradditional value to these Rep. ints. an now be placed in the hands of soon as the original editions.

CLUBBING.

ncipal cities and towns, these works FREE OF POSTAGE. When set age to any part of the United States years for "Blackwood," and year for each of the Reviews.

FIG AND PRACTICAL AGRICULTULE HERS, F. R. S., of Edinburgh, and the few Professor of Scientific Agriculture, New Haven. 2 vols. Royal Octation unmorous Wood and Steel Engrav.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO. HENRY M. WHITNEY,

Price Twenty-five Cents. NEGRO LABOR QUESTION

IN

TH

The resume Mr. the ary port of fended compte of South and als survive and de Mr. rate ar the pection at prescri was no publics seeking duty as brave of the gress me to the gress me to the figures of the thousand the thousand the thousand the first prescri was no publics seeking duty as brave of the figures of the thousand the thousand the thousand the thousand the thousand the first first time of the first first time of the first first time of the first firs

Kansas and ass Deceming themsel ment, and the mission State of States." The Mr. (adding ing:

"Adding ing:

"A true d to people a at all till

form of

may thi

except to not in co ted Stat

The 23—as Yeas-

Biggs, Fitch, Houston son of Mason, I

Thomson Yulee—! Nays— Clark, C Durkee, lin, Harl

Sumner, Absent

eron, Cri

Mr. Ca

Mr. G.

tion, and " annexe in this a

to the agreed Mr. P

add the

from an Kansas,

applicab within

Union;

a judicis

jurisdicti States fo

lished; th

shall res

attorney,

Yeas-min, Bigg Clay, Cri

Green, G Hunter, son of T Mason, P Thompson sey, Toon Nays— little, Dot ter, Hale

son-19.

Absent

Mr. Cri

entire bill

Kansas o

people in if approve ed a State

legislation

ple are to

to suit the Convention C. explain but after s

24, nays 3 Yeas—

Yeas—Clark, Col Douglas, F lin, Harlan Stuart, Sun

Biggs, Big Evans, Fit mond, Hen Johnson o Jones, Ma Sebastian, Thomson o Yulee—34, Absent o eron, Davis Mr. Stua "grants," i hereafter m The bill amendment tion was ti

Mr. Ivers

mecond ame Missouri, [in his seat question, he to be found He could no the people of tion in any that instrum passage of

passage of the adoption the adoption say that his very much very much vertificates Governmen Abolitionist of usurpation it eaid that vice of Sou be to place hands of the months the

The m

### of Eastern banks preferred with ASHINGTON THE HATEL APRIL 1, 1868.

ediade mandiplace ros Barres. The main Remark of the Decomptonite Party for auccess in the House has been on the supposed impossibility of any ground for the cordial co-operamition: but as the hour approaches for a final struggle, observing clear, indications that such a ground has at last been agreed upon, and that all the elements of Opcommittee, consisting of ten Lecompton and ten Auti-Lecompton Democrats was appointed, to devise some plan of reconciliation. It comptonites were not authorized to propose any compromise whatever; their mission, it would seem, was simply to accept the submis sion of their offending brethren, who would receive pardon, and be restored to confidence, on ondition of surrendering at discretion, and oting for the bill just as it came from the Senate. The conference broke up, the ten Anti-Lecomptonites reported to their friends, and we suppose they are now convinced that they must stand by their principles, and fight for them to the last, or submit to degradation.

THE MINNESOTA BILL is laboring i the Senate. Minnesota is entitled to one Representative, but has elected three, who are un ons propose that she be admitted with resentative to which she is already led, and that a census be taken immediate ly, and so soon as the population shall have been ascertained, then that she elect the addisentative or Representatives, to her. It is very edifying to see the slavehold ing members vigorously supporting the admission into the Union of this Free State, with cause they happen to be for Lecompton.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, made a bol House, on the Slavery Question. We are sorry we can find no room for it now, but it is a speech that has permanent value, and will be read with interest at any time. After we have got through this Kansas discussion, we intenpublish either the whole or a large portion

The position of Mr. Blair, the only Republi can or Free Democrat from a slave State in Congress, requires great courage, indepen ence, and discretion, and these qualities he

#### TUESDAY IN CONGRESS.

The House resolved itself into Committee the Whole upon the state of the Union, and Mr. Sandidge, of Louisiana, delivered an ultra Pro-Slavery speech, even going to the Bible to defend his favorite institution. Mr. Walbridge, of Michigan, commented for an hour upon the conduct of the Kansas Committee to which was referred the President's Kansas message. Other gentlemen followed, among them Mr. Davis, of Maryland, who made a brilliant The Senate, after the usual business of the

morning hour, went into Executive session. THE PROCEEDINGS ON THE LECOMPTON

### RILL IN THE SENATE.

We have placed on record in another column the yeas and nays on the proceedings attending the passage of the Lecompton bill in the Senate. A few amendments were adopted at the suggestion of its friends, but none affecting the essential character of the measure. One of the amendments is as follows:

"That nothing in this act shall be construed to sbridge or infringe any right of the people asserted in the Constitution of Kansus, at all times, to alter, reform, or abolish, their form of Government, in such manner as they may think proper, Congress hereby disclaiming any au-thority to intervene or declare the construction of the Constitution of any State, except to see

To understand this, it must be recollected that by the President and his Northern supportsas Constitution, authorizing amendments, and made, after the year 1864, does not exclude amendments before that year, but that the article in the Declaration of Rights (a part of the Constitution) affirming the right of the People to form or alter their own Government, authorizes amendments at any time. Precisely the opposite position is taken by a large portion of his Southern supporters, who contend that the clause designating the time and manner in which the instrument may be amended, fairly implies that it is not to be amended, except i conformity to this provision. An express de laration of either position would hazard the bill, by alienating either Northern or Southern support. So, it became necessary to resort to the usual device-an ambiguous declaration which may be construed to suit both classes and both sections. Mr. Pugh, for example can say to his constituents, should the bill pass See, we have here a declaration that the ac shall not be construed to abridge the right of the People, asserted in the Constitut alter it at any time. Of course, then, they can exclude Slavery whenever they please. On the other hand, Mr. Iverson will say, "The adopt it; it simply proposes to admit Kansas Constitution provides for its own amendment as a State, and refer the Constitution adopted Constitution provides for its own amendment after 1864. Efforts were made to obtain a declaration that it might be amended before that time; but Congress expressly disclaimed any authority to intervene or declare the con struction of the Constitution, merely asserting in general terms, so as to give our Northern friends a chance to defend themselves, that the act admitting Kansas should not be construe to abridge or infringe any right of the Peoplesserted in the Constitution, at all times to Congress expressly disclaimed any right declare the construction of the Co there was, of course, no concession in the We did not say that any such right was affirm ed, but if any such were affirmed, Congre could not abridge it."

Everybody must see that the provision contrary objects—to be construed one way at the South, another at the North. The North to be designated by them, the returns to be nother at the North. The North to be designated announced by, them made to, and announced by, them made to, and announced by, them Parhaps this amendment might be im People of Kansas may order a Convention instantly, on their admission into the Union, and abolish Slavery; the Southern Democrat will in Kansas, thrown into a minority by the sudden

THE HOUR APPROACHING-WEAT SHALL BE

record, notice of a substante to bill, moved by Mr. Crittenden but rejected by that body. It proposes to admit

mmon jurisdiction of rivers, &c. " SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That "SEC. 3. And be it further enacted. That, for the purpose of insuring, as far as possible, that the elections authorized by this act may be fair and free, the Governor and Secretary of the Territory of Kansas, and the presiding officers of the two branches of its Legislature, namely, the President of the Council and Speaker of the House of Representatives, are hereby constituted a board of commissioners to carry into effect the provisions of this act, and to use all the means necessary and proper to that end. Any three of them shall constitute a board; and the board shall have power and authority, in respect to each and all of the elecboard; and the board shall have power and authority, in respect to each and all of the elections hereby authorized or provided for, to designate and establish precincts for voting, or to adopt those already, established; to cause polls to be opened at such places as it may deem proper in the respective comprise and elections. purpose of preserving peace and good order, or the said board may, instead of said sheriffs or the said board may, instead of said sheriffs an otheir deputies, appoint, at their discretion, and in such instances as they may choose, other fit persons for the same purpose; and when the purpose of the election is to elect delegates to a Convention to form a Constitution, as hereinbefore provided for, the number of delegates shall be sixty, and they shall be apportioned by said board among the several counties of said Territory, according to the number of voters; and in making this apportionment, the board may join two or more counties together to make an election or representative district. voters; and in making this apportionment, the board may join two or more counties together to make an election or representative district, where neither of the said counties has the requisite number of voters to entitle it to a delegate, or to join a smaller to a larger county having a surplus population, where it may serve to equalize the representation. The elections hereby authorized shall continue one day only, and shall not be continued later than sundown on that day. The said board shall appoint the day of election for each of the elections hereby authorized, as the same may become necessary. authorized, as the same may become necessary.

The said Governor shall announce, by proclamation, the day appointed for any one of said elections, and the day shall be as early a one as is said Territory, subject to the provisious of this act. The said board shall have full power to

act. The said board shall have full power to prescribe the time, manner, and places of each of said elections, and to direct the time and manner of the returns thereof, which returns shall be made to the said board, whose duty it shall be to announce the result by proclamation, and to appoint therein as early a day as practicable for the delegates elected (where the election has been for delegates) to assemble in Convention at the seat, of Government of said Territory. When so assembled, the Convention shall first determine, by a vote, whether it is the wish of the people of the proposed State to be admitted into the Union at that time; and if so, shall proceed to form a Constitution, and take all necessary steps for the establishment of a State Government, in conformity with the Federal Constitution, subject to the approval and ratification of the people of the proposed State. And the said Convention shall accordingly provide for its submission to the vote of the people for approval or rejection.

"Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That in the elections hereby authorized, all white male inhabitants of said Territory over the age."

in the elections hereby authorized, all white male inhabitants of said Territory over the age male innaniants of said Territory over the age of twenty-one years, who have been residents for three months before the election, and are citizens of the United States, and none others, shall be allowed to vote; and this shall be the only qualification required to entitle the citizen to the right of suffrage in said elections.

"SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That

the members of the aforesaid board of commis-sioners, and all persons appointed by them to carry into effect the provisions of this act, shall, carry into effect the provisions of this act, shall, before entering upon their duties, take an oath to perform faithfully the duties of their respective offices, and on failure thereof, they shall be liable and subject to the same charges and penalties as are provided in like cases under the Territorial laws."

The other sections relate to the comper tion of the officers, the representation of the new State in Congress, and the public lands lying within the State. All the Opposition members except Mr. Durkee, and Mr. Cameron bill. If it accept, the Administration is vanwho had paired off with Mr. Davis, voted for quished, the great measure of the Power that this substitute. Mr. Durkee recorded his vote

As the amendment may be offered in the House, let us examine its nature and bearings. It does not sanction the Lecompton Comstitution tion; it does not propose that Congress shall by the Lecompton Convention to the judgment of its people. If they decide in favor of it, Kansas is to be declared a State in the Union, by proclamation of the President; if against it, they are authorized to elect delegates to a Convention to form a Constitution, subject to the approval and ratification of the People of the proposed State. No provision being made in this event, for a declaration of its member ship in the Union, by Presidential proclar alter, reform, or subvert their Government. As | tion, it follows that the Constitution which may thus be formed and ratified, must be submitted, as in the case of other new States, to Congress. vision of the Governor and Secretary of State, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the President of the Council, who are con-stituted a Board of Commissioners to carry into

Perhaps this amendment might be improved by one or two modifications, acceptable to the different chases who, it is hoped, will support it; but the provisions for securing a full, fair, and an honest vote, are, in our opinion, perfectly satisfactory. We have no reason to believe assar, thrown into a minority by the sudden to decide for themselves, that the Sagable make the Constitution unalterable till that the Governor and Secretary of State, appointed by the Administration, will lend their that the Constitution unalterable till that the Constitution unalterable till the course of Mr. Denver thus far can author the course of Mr. Denver thus far can author the Constitutions. Honest and intelligence of the free States but will proventiarly were so understand.

The European mails, last Saturday, were their choice, but simply demonstrate their has course of Mr. Denver thus far can author the Constitutions. Honest and intelligence of the States but will proventiarly were so understand.

The European mails, last Saturday, were their far and stand their decide for a free State, appointed by the Administration, will lend their choice, but simply demonstrate their has treed of Fraud; one of the Constitution, how, then, should we stand? Acquitted before God and Man, and by your prompt line of screw-steamers running between the other two members of the Board, without wereast in Kansas. that the Governor and Secretary of State, ap-pointed by the Administration, will lend their countenance to frand; nothing, certainly, in

cans a sufficient majority, they would dispose of the subject in the most summary ray? but they number only ninety two in a House of they number only ninety two in a House of they number only ninety two in a House of they number only ninety two in a House of they number only ninety two in a House of they number only ninety for members; so that they are powerless to prevent the basings of they are powerless to prevent the basings of they are powerless to prevent the basings of the commit themselves one way or the other ones. they are powerless to prevent the passage of the bill—the commission of this great crisic— unless by cooperation with other members with whom, on ordinary occasions, and in general

Let us look the responsibility of the fall in the face. If the Lecompton Bill pass the House, it will become Law. Despotism and Frand will have triumphed. Kanaas, once onsecrated to Freedom by the faith of the nation, despoiled and conquered by usurpation, will be devoted to Slavery. A Constitution will be fastened upon a People, who repudiate and abhor it. The rule of an unprincipled, a ruffian minority will be established over an outraged may be some resistance, leading to the alaughter of a few of the People, but there will be no Revolution. The Slave State Government will go into operation, and be sustained by a Pro-Slavery Federal Administration. The Legislature, if indeed it should turn out to be a Free tate one, according to the doubtful manifesto of John Calhoun, will have no power to pass any bill against the veto of the Pro-Slavery Sovernor for calling a Constitutional Convention. Indifference or the spirit of submission will begin to prevail-excitement, die awayhe people look after their shops their mills heir farms, their speculations the Slavehol ers will remain united and powerful, and in the general quiet, slaves, thickly settled in Misson ri, all along the border, will gradually be introduced into the new State, the tenure of " slave property" being now protected, and their labor ing as productive in Kansas as in Missouri And the Administration triumphs, going on its way with the prestige of success. The South will unite in its support—Northern Democrats, temporarily disaffected, having nothing to conend about, will naturally seek to renew their ellowship with the ruling Party. Once more, the Republicans, fighting against fearful odds, must struggle on in the strength of Principle, without prospect of speedy success, and await the oritation to be aroused by some other enormor ggression of Slavery, ere they can hope to enlis the American People for the overthrow of the Slave Power. The aggressions of that Power always create excitement, but uniformly, thus far, the excitement failing to visit retribution upon it, to obtain redress for the past, or secu rity for the future, has always been followed b a period of quiescence. It broke down the pol cy of the Ordinance of 1787, and killed the Wilnot Proviso, but who, one year after that event, dreamed of the possibility of reviving that pol-icy? It repealed the Missouri Compromise, the settled policy of the country for more than thirty years-and who thinks now of restoring that Compromise? It gave us the Dred Scott decision, and where is the popular excitement which authorizes the belief that on that decisrule of Slavery? It now establishes, by a series of metaphysical hair-splitters, or the sneaking twenty men—half of them Anti-Lecompton of barefaced fraudulent and violent acts, a usurpation in Kansas, tramples under foot the fastidiousness of honest friends? God knows emnly affirmed by the Democracy of the North, and converts Free Territory into Slave Territo ry by felonious acts; and behold, even the Democracy of New Hampshire, dotted all over

tion, and yet increases its vote! Depend upon it, the time has come when Freedom has more to hope from victory than defeat—when, if we would prevent the free States from being thoroughly demoralized, deall its aggressions, and we destroy the prestige of its rule, and inaugurate a new era.

ing with newspapers, supports the abomina-

Can we do it? Can we arrest the criminal Fraud, save the People of Kansas from the alny-do Justice, rescue the American name from infamy, and the American People from an oppression which insults their sentiments and tramples upon their rights?

Suppose it be ascertained beyond all doubt that the bill cannot be defeated in either of the ways that we have mentioned that the only hope of preventing its passage is, in the adoption of the Crittenden amendment or substitute. If the Opposition unite upon it, they can carry it, and then they can pass the bill as amended. If they do, it will be sent back to the Senate, in which there is a clear Administration majority over all parties. A conference will be asked; the Opposition of the House will probably refuse to grant it, and vote to adhere. The responsibility will then be thrown upon the Adistration Party in the Senate; it must accept, reject, or refuse to act upon, the amended controls it is lost; Kansas will become free, by the act of its People; Fraud is rebuked and put down, Justice is established. Freedom saved. If rejected, nothing will be done-the

results will be about the same—Kansas will be left to its own People, under the Territorial Government, controlled by the Free State Party, and everything vital to its interests, that could be demanded by the friends of justice, will be secured. We will assume, then, that the Oppos an defeat the Lecompton bill by voting in support of the substitute, and in that way only. The question arises, ought they to support this substitute? The members from the South, and the friends of Mr. Douglas, who believe that the Lecompton Constitution is the offspring of Fraud, has never been submitted to a fair vote of the People, is not an expression of their will, and ought not to be forced upon them

against their will, cannot, if brave and honest, sitate to support the substitute. It commits hem to nothing but honesty and fair-dealing They may be convinced that four fifths of the oters of the Territory are in favor of making a free State, but nobody except a demagogu would charge a Southern Slaveholder and Pro-S'avery man with voting for such a substitute with a view to the formation of a free State. Governor Wise, of Virginia, as we all know. would prefer that Kansas should be a slave State; but, as a man of honor and fair dealing. he is opposed to forcing Slavery upon an un-willing People. Southern men, supporting the substitute, in view of the certainty that the People, if allowed to decide for themselves, will decide for a free State, do not sanction their choice, but simply demonstrate their harmed of France, and their determination to allow

think or desire is no rule for them. Some of all expectations, they alone will be responsi them have said that they would vote for the and not you. They will be false to their pro

of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, and to the continued rule of Slavery; and all favor the ultimate extinction of the svil in ways. peaceful; strictly constitutional, and in accorded

It will be seen at once that the objectors to in the Crittenden amendment, if there be any, are the Crittenden amendment, if there be any, are to be found only among two of these classes. Having denounced the Lecompton Constitu-tion as flagrantly wrong, and declared their determination to vote either against the admis sion of any Slave State, or against the admis mejority. Kansas will be a slave State. There they, it is asked, without inconsistency and sacrifice of principle, vote for a bill which proin the House, that to-day (Thursday) he will
take up the Senate Kansas bill, and move the
People of Kansas, and, if they approve of it,
previous question upon it. to authorize the President to declare Kansas, Mr Thayer, of Massachusetts, made an exce the Union? We put the question broadly and nakedly, for we do not wish to blink t, or hide very question. It attracted great attention it from our readers. Our answer is, they Mr. Kellogg, of Illinois, argued the Lecompton could not vote for it, either as an amendment, or for the bill amended by it, without sacrifice of principle, without a violation of their proons, without ridiculous and criminal inconsistency, if they had reason to believe that the People of Kansas would accept the Cona vote has not necessarily an absolute, abstract acter, in matters of legislation, often-we do not say always—depends on the purpose of the voter and the effect of the vote.

Let us suppose that the gentlemen, clare that they will not vote for the admission of a Slave State, should support the amendment, giving the People of Kansas the opportunity to pass judgment on this bad Constitution, is it their purpose to vote for the admission of a Slave State? No. Will such be the effect of their vote? No. Have they the poet, was here last week. slightest reason to believe that such will be the effect? No. Do they not have a conviction, unting to full assurance, that precisely the reverse will be the effect -that the People will reject the Constitution, and form a free one? Yes. Can they vote down this Constitution in Congress? No. Can they, by voting for the itute bill, defeat the Administration, and give the People of Kansas an opportunity to the verdict of the conscience and common sense of the country upon their conduct, should sistently, and in the only way in which they could effectuate their purpose—the establishment of Freedom in Kansasi The purpose of of their vote they know and God knows-the effect of the vote is the establishment of a sound on, as a single issue, we could overthrow the policy. What need they care for the word logic meant the event proved that the effect and operation of their vote have been

just what they intended. Why concern themselves about the expression, the look of "the record?" The record with common schools and churches, and swarm- has no significance, unless facts and circumstances outside of it be known. Their position, their character, their antecedents, their known principles, their unmistakable aims and policy, the peculiar circumstances in which they were placed, furnish the key to their recorddetermine the meaning of the vote. After all, graded, and rendered servile, under the master- a brave man will consult first his conscience dom of the Slave Power, we must defeat the and his God, and then, if satisfied, be easy Despot. Bafile this worst, most flagrant of about his "record." He will be far more anxious to do right than to appear right. Men sometimes, in their ambition to be correct "on the record," show more regard for their reputapolicy of the Administration, defeat the great tion than anything else. For one, we hold that there are cases where a man is called upon to ternative of Rebellion or submission to Tyran-ny—do Justice, rescue the American name from achieve a noble end—to suffer himself to be put "on the record" in such way as to be misunder stood by fools, misrepresented by foes, or doubted even by friends, rather than, abstain from

doing right.
"Well-if I vote for this substitute, and i should pass, and under it the people of Kansas be empowered to vote on this Constitution, will they do what I cannot do-vote it down?" Is here a man of common intelligence who does not believe that, could the Free State men of Kansas be present in the Capital to-day, they would not beseech every friend of Justice in Congress to give them the power to deal with hat instrument? Governor Robinson, now in this city, gives deep expression to this feeling Were not thirteen thousand votes recorded of he 4th of January against the Constitution? Were not only twenty-five hundred genuine votes cast for it on the 21st December? Has not the Territory since then been replenished by the spring tide of free immigration? Have not the Oxford, and Kickapoo, and Delaware Crossing frauds been exposed, demonstrated and rendered so bare and odious, that they can never be repeated? Have not the fraud-monger been prosecuted, and with criminal processe hanging over them, fled from the Territory ugitives from justice? Did not our friends last October obtain complete possession of the Territorial Legislature? are they not still in power? have they not passed the most rigor ous laws for the prevention and punishment of frauds at the ballot box? In a word, have not the Republicans asserted, again and again, and does not the Public believe, that the Free State men are completely dominant in Kansas, and will vote down the Lecompton bill, if they have chance, and organize a Free State?

Under such circumstances, with such facts staring them in the face, with Kansas pleading for an opportunity to vindicate her own undy-ing love of Freedom, and abhorrence of Tyranny, now can these hesitating members of Congress when they know that they cannot vote down the Lecompton Constitution, and that its passage will rivet chains upon a free People, refuse; for the sake of "their record," to give that oppressed People an opportunity to do what they cannot re-establish their own rights, and redeem their own soil from Despotism? As to other considerations such as the motives of this party or that party, the effects on this organization or that organization, on one man's Presidential prospects or another man's, we hold them all to be lighter than vanity, not fit to enter into the thought of a statesman, but

admission of a slave State—and for reasons admission of a stave State—and str reasons admitted to be conclusive by all men, that they would make it a free State. If their carelessness, or folly, or wickedness, should disappoint

## TO GEORGE B. CHEEVER.

So spake Ranias: so with words of flame

The traffickers in men, and the last and learth and Heaven before.
The saccredital robbers of the poor!
The saccredital robbers of the poor!
Sold and the secretary from the lips again families il be live lightning on the hands problem and the cl Toroke up the mantle which His prophets were,

discussed and cracified, in His blan blan and cracified, in His blan bland that above our land

The warning burdens of the Orient seer,
And sinite with truth a guilty nation's car.
Mightier was Luther's word
Taxa Seckingen's mailed arm or Hutton's sword:

#### de ad ladt WASHINGTON ITEMS.

previous question upon it.

lent speech last week in the House, on the Slaquestion ably, and Mr. Buffinten, of Massa chusetts, delivered a logical and manly speech upon the same question, last week, Wednesday.

News has been received in this city from Sonora. The revolution there was progressing. m, and organize as a Slave State. But The rebel chief had massacred his prisoners.

The Baltimore Sun has had, of late, a new Washington correspondent, who distances the regular "Ion" astonishingly, in his support of Lecompton. He boasts that the Kansas bill will go through the House by a majority of ten! Better wait and see, before bragging at such a rate, Whether Lecompton be successfull or be defeated, it will not be done by any such majority.

Gov. Robinson, of Kansas, has been in Washngton for several days. Charles Mackay, the

Mr. Wolcott, who was imprisoned for weeks by the House of Representatives for reusing to answer questions put to him by its Investigating Committee, has been set free on bail, and is now in Boston with his family.

A colored girl was kidnapped, by cerain parties in the city of New York, last week, and brought to Willard's Hotel, in this city, and do what they cannot do-vote down the feloni an attempt was made to sell her to a negroous Constitution? Yes! What, then, will be huyer. But the girl was too sharp for the scoundrels, and they, getting frightened, abandoned her. The keeper of the hotel telegraphed they thus vote? That they acted wisely, con- to Mayor Tiemann, of New York, and the girl was taken back to that city, and the guilty parties are under arrest.

The Administration forces in the House ar very conciliatory just now with the Anti-Le compton Democrats. They all held a caucus Saturday eve, and appointed a committee of to consider the Kansas question. This indiwhich may catch a few votes from the wavering ones.

Mr. Bishop, of Connecticut, has gone home to attend to a sick child, and has paired off with Col. Harris, of Illinois, who is ill with consumption. He has been bleeding at the lungs of late, and has been kindly removed from his lodgings by Mr. Douglas to his own residence. that he may receive every attention which his condition demands.

The Senate Committee on Territories will report a bill for creating a judicial district in Arizona. The movement for making it a Ter ritory has fallen through in Committee, though is intimated that Mr. Gwin will move a Ter itorial hill as a substitute for the bill reporte he the Committee.

The House select committee to investigat the circumstances attending the sale of the Bank of Pennsylvania building for the Philadel phia post office had before them last Frida, witnesses that proved that John Miller, the the ostmaster of Philadelphia, received \$2,300 from the bank, for his services in perfecting the sale. It was shown that no agreement for compensation was made previous to the payent for the property by the Government.

The Washington correspondent of the Phil elphia North American writes:

"The friends of the Administation exult their chances of success for Lecompton, and is intimated that concessions will be made in amending the bill, so as to conciliate the doubt ful Democrats. No other course but this, or the treachery of those already committed, co revent their defeat.
"Mr. Crittenden's substitute, slightly mod

fied so as to require three months' residence i the Territory as a qualification to vote, will b bells, sound the trumpet of jubilee! moved as the test on which the oppositi The house of Mr. Faulkner, M. C. from Vir-

rinia, was entered a few nights ago, by a ladler, and robbed of articles of value. Mr. Caruthers, of Missouri, who has been al sent from Congress, so far, went to Caba last fall for his health, which is delicate, but he has

been sent for, to give a Lecompton vote Thursday, and will be here probably. THE CALIFORNIA MEMBERS .- Our Californi exchanges, with a very few exceptions, approve in the warmest terms of the conduct of Mesers Broderick and McKibbin on the Kansas ques

tion in Congress. Says the California Chronicle:

"Of our delegation in Congress, Messrs. Broderick of the Senate, and McKibbin of the House, are the only persons who represent the sentiments of their constituents in relation to the Kansas difficulty. They, it appears certain, are standing up firmly for the principle of popular sovereignty. Bribes, threats, persuasions, have no force with them.

"Mr. McKibbin, in the course he is pursuing, not only reflects the sentiments of the people of this, his adopted State, but also the sentiments of the people of his native State, Pennsylvania. Notwithstanding the evil political associations of Mr. McKibbin during his resident

sylvania. Notwithstanding the evil political associations of Mr. McKibbin during his residence among us, we are pleased to see that, when a question of principle comes up, requiring his action, the virtuous example of his more early associations is sufficient to induce him to pursue the right course."

The Richmond South is already of the opin ion that Arizona will become a free State, and advises the South to turn its attention to the Mexican province of Sonora, which can easily be annexed to this country.

The Rebiel.

bridgment of the Debates of Congress from 1709 to 1838. Vol. VI. New York: D. Appleton & Co. For sale by Shillington, Pennsylvania avenue and 44 street,

We are indebted to the Publishers for ixth volume of this important work. It brings fown the debates to the close of the Sixteenth Congress, 1821, and embraces the great discussion on the Missouri Question, which occupies nearly two hundred of its pages, and pos

peculiar interest at the present time.

The venerable author, although suffering from ill health, works on with his characteristic energy and ability, and announces that he will oon complete his part of the undertaking. We need hardly say that the work should in the hands of every intelligent man, who would understand the character and course of the great political events of American history, since the formation of the Constitution.

Medical Lexicon. A Dictionary of the Medical Sciences By Robley Duaghson, M. D., L. L. D. Philadelphia Blanchard & Les. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Wash ington, D. C. This is a revised and an enlarged edition of

a standard work, by a standard author. It is almost impossible to over-rate the labor and learning wasted upon it, or its value as a Medical Lexicon. A reviewer in the British and Foreign Medico Chirurgical Review, for July, 1853, noticing a former edition in terms of the highest commendation, said: "The work, nowever, has been now done, and we are hap by in the thought that no human being will have again to undertake the same gigantic task. Re vised and corrected from time to time, Dr. Dur glison's Medical Lexicon will last for centuries. and yet we are informed that the author has added to the present edition some six thousand subjects and terms.

The work forms a volume of nearly a thou sand pages, double columns, well printed, neatly nd handsomely bound. he Negro Labor Question. By a New York M New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1858.

Who is this New York merchant? Is it rue or feigned title? One thing is certain, h cares more for gain than for God, or rathe Mammon is his god.: He prates of religion but what kind of religion is that which claim the right to live on the unrewarded toil of his fellow men, and to increase his own comforts at the expense of the woes and sufferings of others? "Cotton is King," says Senator Ham. mond. "Cotton is King!" would echo the New York merchant, "Laborers are the mudsill of society," says the Seuator. "Yes, yes! responds the Merchant Prince; "tread them down, keep them under." We should like to know "Upon what meat does this our Casar feed, that he has grown so great?" Why does he not step forth in his own person and under his own name, and propound his scheme? Sure-ly he cannot be willing for any one else to have the honor of so magnificent a project as a Congress of delegates from the Nations of Europ and the United States, on the 4th day of July, to devise the best ways and means and decide on the plan by which negroes may be forced to labor. Perhaps the idea was too vast and overpowering for a weak man to assume the respon sibility of it. We wonder if, perchance, the may not have been a conclave of spirits " from the vasty deep," or some other place, and thus our author caught the stolen fire of his Promethean plan. Hear him, how benignantly he sets it forth. Who can reject so true a philanhropist, so benevolent a scheme! "It must be ovided that only to really and truly Christian considered and treated as the goods and chat tels of their masters, or rather their owners. Now, is not that beautiful? What could you ask more? Let us read a little further: "Ser vitude, as we have said before, is one thing, and Slavery is quite another thing." Hold! Take care, lest Senator Hammond be after you. Their labor must be obtained; and obtained if need be, by coercion, in some way or other, [by the whip, or bloodhound and manacles.] It ust be compulsory labor, because with them

othing but compulsion in some shape will ex act that labor from them." How happy these slaves must be! What eneficent project! "It is a divine precept." He that will not work, neither shall he cat." Were this rule carried out, how much would some New York merchants, their wives and children, in their daily routine of extravagance and as "busybodies," have to feed on? (2d Thess., iii, 11.) "And it is the application of his divine precept in their case that we would make the rule of action—though we would make it so in no sense, cruelly, unjustly, or unneces sarily." Oh, no! how complacent, how kind. The negroes must have masters, and these masters must effectually control them, must have entire command of them as laborers and as servants. Neither must the negroes be at liberty to rid themselves of such mastership, in any case, of their own accord-in no case, indeed, save by an authority superior to that o the masters themselves-an authority derived from law, and exercised under lawful provisions. Mode, to wit: by the masters themselves, fugitive slave laws, Dred Scott decisions.] Was there ever a prettier scheme! Ring out the

Now, of choice, we like a bold devil rather than a sneaking one. The cloven-foot will out, though he strives to hide it. We never have seen a clearer illustration of a man's stealing the livery of Heaven to serve the devil," than this miserable pretence of benefitting men by reducing them to Slavery. We give it its true name, for this sort of servitude, as he calls it, is Slavery. It is contemptible; and when a man can put forth, in this day of light and knowledge, such views, under the title of a New York nerchant, when New York merchants can uphold the oppression of Kansas, we do not won-der if New York merchants, too, do send out ships to carry on that slave trade which is piacy. And, if possible, still more contemptible is the manner in which, by the grossest perversion, the author tries to bring forward good and honest Dr. Livingstone, with his plainspoken reprobation of Slavery, and his decisive tatements as to the condition of different ribes, (as, for instance, respecting the Boers and Bechuamas, the Makalodo,) to be a witness or him in sustaining a plan which his soul ould abominate. Those who have read Dr. Livingstone's Travels for themselves, can judge or something substantially like it. The Lenow much reliance is to be placed on the lealing of the New York Merchant, and how safe a guide he is, after such a display of his sense of rectitude in using an authority. We have seldom seen a more glaring perversion of an author's meaning, and would just remind him that there is also a divine precept, "Thou shall not bear false witness against thy neighbor." There is one test which we could like to see applied to the New York Merchant : let him be placed in the condition he thinks so desirable,

and see what he would then say about the "sen-

books, proposed by Mr. Stockton. In carrying it out, he prints and binds up the parts in different styles, to suit the various tastes of the

different styles, to suit the various tastes of the Christian public. The present form is one of the neatest—a small 16mo, with a fair type, invaded Kansas at the head 2,700 men, with the gilt-edged, and stamped cloth cover—making a beautiful book for a present at the price of 50 driving her citizens from the Territory. Gov. Gentroduction to the Gospel of John, by T. Hartwell Horne, as revised by Dr. S. P. Tregelles, will be a state of the case, but allowed this band of the case, but allowed this band of the case, but allowed the case, and case allowed the case, and case allowe

We hope not a few will possess themselves of o convenient a form of such a book, and that the appeal of the distinguished divine, that lately had a place in the columns of this journal, will not want a generous and hearty re-The Pulpit and the Pew: Being the history of a struggle

ers. 1859. In several respects this is a remarkable book. The author in his preface says: "Fancy has not penned a line, nor has imagination supplied a link, but it is an unexaggerated trapscript of stern experience." The struggle mentioned in the title is one for principle, and, in no small degree, the evident object of the actors n the assault on the pastor is to drive him from his post because he is opposed to Slavery. He manfully stands on his rights, and prayerfully casts himself on the strength of an Almighty arm, and goes forward till he has gained the ictory. The arms employed against him are, falsehood, chicanery, and almost open violence The record is a deeply interesting one, and it furnishes matter for solemn reflection. The uestion arises, as we read it, can such things be in the midst of New England?" It is a good thing to have the facts stated. No place s named, and yet any one familiar with some of the incidents alluded to, we are confident, could without difficulty fix upon the precise scene of the conflict, as well as tell who were persons engaged, here described. The author says: has given a spirit-stirring narrative, and in the

#### POLITICAL SUMMARY.

proud of him.

The new postmaster at Chicago, Mr. Cook. entered upon his duties on the 18th instant His first act was to dismiss some thirty em

The Democrats in the General Assembly of New York have seventy-four members, but could muster only thirty-two of them in favor of the Lecompton resolutions.

Lecompton resolutions have passed the Pennylvania Senate, only one Democrat voting in the negative.

The removal of Judge Loring by Governo Banks excites a great deal of comment in newspapers, and much misrepresentation. The Governor removed the Judge, not because he personally wished to do so, but because for three years he had openly violated a law of Massachusetts. It was not because he tried Anthony Burns that he has been removed, but because he did not take his choice between a Government office and one given by this State. men (quasi our author) shall the negroes be Both he could not legally fill at the same time, intrusted. We by no means contemplate their and to dispute the right of the Legislature to being held as slaves in any such sense, at least, refuse a State office to a man while he is a Namal office is widionlan

The election in Connecticut occurs next Monday. It is believed that the Opposition will easily triumph over the Administration forces.

The Anti-Lecompton party of New Jersey feel certain of carrying that State at the next election, and William L. Dayton is already proposed to fill the seat in the Senate now occupied by Mr. Wright. A new Administration paper is to be esta

lished at Chicago, called the Union.

The New York Evening Post has the following respecting the much-talked-of Territory o

Arizona: "It is said that Zuloaga's Government will sell Sonora for money; and a special Commissioner is to be dispatched forthwith, to negotiate and to outbid any rival buyers. Arizona once organized with Sonora into a Territory, the schemers will urge the building of a road from El Paso to Guaymas, a place about three hun-dred miles up the Gulf of California, and there-fore eight hundred miles more out of the way, and distant from the commercial centre where, in spite of the Pacific railroad, trade and commerce and industry and wealth will centre.

"As a corollary and key to the Arizona scheme, it is understood that Senator Gwin (who represents the California extensionists in Washington, and who has lost respect and influence at home by too great anxiety to keep himself in office) is to try his hand at making

another slave State, and securing his own election to the Senate from Arizona. Col. Forney is lecturing in various towns of

Pennsylvania, and is greeted by large audi-The Journal of Commerce, N. Y., rebukes those old-line Whigs who do not stand up

straight for Lecompton. There is an agitation in Wisconsin and Michigan in favor of a new State to be formed out of for Mobile, was abandoned at sea on the Northern Wisconsin and the northern peninan- of February. The crew arrived at Liver la of Michigan. The two States would cede

back to the General Government the lands in

question for the formation of a new State.

We notice by the Ohio State Journal, that Messrs. Foster, Follet, & Co., of Columbus, have in press a work from the pen of Hon. J. R. Giddings, entitled "The Ediles of Florida." The correspondent of the Sandusky Register says:

"It will be a purely historical work, based upon and derived from documents in the archives at Washington, known to but few, but to which Mr. Giddings's position on Committees of Congress, during a long series of years, has given him the fullest access. Judging from the few chapters I have read, the work will be one of deep and absorbing interest, and will be eagerly sought and porused."

The Democratic House Caucus Committee met on Monday evening for conference, when the Anti-Lecompton members submitted, as their ultimatum, the Crittenden ame comptonites refused to accept it, and the conference was broken up without accomplishing ing. anything.

The Richmond South has a Washington cor respondent, who bids fair to acquire considerable notoriety for his personal attacks upon Northern Senators. In his way, he surpasses Parson Brownlow. It seems that he listened to Senator Wade's admirable speech, and he gives the honorable Senator the benefit of nearly a column of criticism, winding up as follows:

ing he so very complacently and benevolently (7)
desires to be conferred on others.

"Mr. Sumner was chastised for milder in san Nebraska bill four years ago was sults than those conveyed in the remarks of the Senator from Ohio. Even that big aneat, Wilson, has starcely dared to risk his hide by such bold language; and your correspondent could not help heartily wishing, as he witnessed the paragraph form. Philadelphib. 1887.

The readers of the National Era are familiar with the plan of publishing the Bible in separate body by the lash."

#### KANSAS NEWS. The Springfield Republican says:

well Horne, as revised by Dr. S. P. Tregelles, which adds not a little to its value; also, two the people on their retreat, including the mur der of a defenceless cripple named Buffur the people on their retreat, including the mur der of a defenceless cripple named Buffur the people on their retreat, including the mur der of a defenceless cripple named Buffur the people on their retreat, including the mur der of a defenceless cripple named Buffur the people on their retreat, including the mur der of a defenceless cripple named Buffur the people on their retreat, including the mur der of a defenceless cripple named Buffur the people on their retreat, including the mur der of a defenceless cripple named Buffur the people on their retreat, including the mur der of a defenceless cripple named Buffur the people on their retreat, including the mur der of a defenceless cripple named Buffur the people on their retreat, including the mur der of a defenceless cripple named Buffur the people on their retreat, including the mur der of a defenceless cripple named Buffur the people on their retreat, including the mur der of a defenceless cripple named Buffur the people on their retreat, including the mur der of a defenceless cripple named Buffur the people on their retreat, including the mur der of a defenceless cripple named Buffur the people on their retreat, including the mur der of a defenceless cripple named Buffur the people on their retreat, including the mur der of a defenceless cripple named Buffur the people on their retreat, including the mur der of a defenceless cripple named Buffur the people on their retreat, including the mur der of a defenceless cripple named Buffur the people on their retreat, including the mur der of a defenceless cripple named Buffur the people on their retreat, including the mur der of a defenceless cripple named Buffur the people on the people on the people on the people of the ernment offices, Gen. Reed re went to Washington to urge his claims, its cause, and he wanted his pay. He got it, ourse. There was no office just then to issposed of, but there was a supply of beef c tle for the Utah forces to be contracted for. eed was associated with Gen. Armstrong for justice between the two, embracing the trials and triumphs of a year in the old Parsonage: From jeaves 3,000 head of beef. The cattle are to be taken of a Pastor's Journal. New York: Burdick Broth.

at their gross weight, and are to be delicated as their gross weight, and are to be delicated as their gross weight. at their gross weight, and are to be delivered Fort Leavenworth for 6 cents per pound, New Maxico for 81, and at Salt Lake City 111. The cattle are to be at the risk o overnment while in transit, and the Government ment agrees to furnish escorts of troops. exorbitant are these terms, hat parties in Wash ington offered to pay Reed and Armstrong \$50,000, and take the contract off their bands to the Democratic Administration pays off its

The St Louis Democrat of the 24th instan publishes a card from J. H. Lane, in reply to proclamation of Governor Denver. In this card Mr. Lane says that "one J. W. Denver accuses him (Lane) of arrogantly usurping and ruthlessly trampling under foot the Legislative Department, and characterizes his (Lane's acts as perfidious and tyrannical." Mr. Land then brands the Governor as a calumniator, per jurer, tyrant, and pet appointce of the oligarch al Administration, which disgraces the nation In a recent letter to the State Journal

Madison, Wis., Gov. Robinson, of Kansas, writing with the expectation that the Lecompton swindle would be consummated by Conors

minute details, relating the shifts and turns, the meanness and subterfuges, resorted to by his adversaries, he has furnished a picture of oppression and wrong that can but excite indig
resident, utterly insane and besotted in his tyrannical designs, intends to guard the crad of his favorite haulting with a newerful force. "If the Federal Government will let us alo nation at the thought even of such an attempt of his favorite bantling with a powerful for Under pretence of the Utah war, the arm to bear down right. He may be relied on for any future struggle; and any church may be accumulating here, which he intends to against us if we make any attempt to re or lost rights. We have information, a that Gov. Stewart, of Missouri, has an arran ment with Marshall, Governor elect of Kar arge force in readiness to co-operate with n putting down rebellion. Against such ve cannot contend alone.

"We receive various counsels from our frie Timid friends, who last year came near ruin us by counselling peace, again assure us t some way of escape will be provided. Had taken their advice then, the Free State pop tion would have been annihilated. We she not follow it now, when its folly is so clear demonstrated. We have gained only when made up our minds to fight, and prepared Submission has always been obtained more exaction and inquiry. I know that cople are religiously resolved u St. Louis. March 27 .- Santa Fe paper

the 29th ultimo are received, but they no news of special importance.

Some Indian depredations and several water ton outrages by the Mexicans against the I dians are reported. Government wagons had been sent from

Fe to the cantonment of Burgwin, to carry Bowman's command to Fort Union. Th pany consists of seventy men, and will go w Capt. Marcy to Utah. Twenty-five moun men also accompany him.

The Indian agent, Kit Carson, says that ed liberally

Capt. Pope, of the artesian weil expedi had arrived at Dona Ana. The Kansas correspondent of the Repub ays that a gentleman just from Nemaha co y reports meeting five Government trains that grass was growing so rapidly on the pla that it would subsist stock within five days.

#### THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

New York, March 30 .- The steamship C of Baltimore, from Liverpool on the 17th, rived at Sandy Hook this morning, with the days later foreign intelligence.

The steamer Africa arrived out on the 14th and the City of Washington on the 16th.

The news from China and India is of to the company of weeks later date, but advices are generall trifling importance. The bombar Lucknow was expected to take place on the 25 February. A large portion of the British and entered Oude. Sir Colin Campbell still at Cawnpore, awaiting the siege train.
The King of Delhi had been found go and banished to Van Dieman's Land for li

The steamer Ava, with the Calcutta and over £250,000 in specie, was lost off Treomalee on the 16th of February. The car was also lost, but all the persons on board Canton dates of Jan. 28th had been rece Everything relating to military operations

tranquil.

The Parliamentary proceedings had inimportant.
In France, Count Walewski had withd his original request in relat question.

Orsini and Pierri were guillotined or 13th, but Rudio was respited by the Emperand his sentence commuted into penal set

ude for life. The English Government refused to let dinia give up the Englishman Hodges to French Government.

The Conspiracy bill has been rejected by Sardinian Parliament.
The ship Kennebec, of Bath, from Liv

on the 14th inst.

The correspondence with the French Gores
ment was submitted to Parliament on the 13
The steamer Alpa did not sail on the d designated. The Markets.

Liverpool.-Cotton closed dull at a ge decline of 1d. Sales three days 9,000 The estimated sales on the 16th, 2,000 bal Advices from Manchester were unfavorated. There was little inquiry, and prices were to Breadstuffs closed dull. Flour very dull, quotations nominal. Wheat closed dull, generally unchanged. Corn closed dull, decline of 6d. @ 1s.—mixed and yellow white 33s. 6d. @ 34s. Provisions unchanged. Sugar closed Coffee and rice steady. Spirits turn steady at 40s. Rosin dull at 4s. 3d.

ls—for money, 963 @ 965; for acc Com 961 @ 97. Late from Mexico.

New Orleans, March 25.—The stea Tennessee, from Vera Cruz, has arrived, dates to the 21st instant. Her dates from capital are to the 16th. It is very diffic get reliable information of the events tring. Several battles have been fought, in

the Zuloago party claim to have achie ories, but they do not amount to much. Gen. Parodi had retreated before Ozso amientos were still the order day, but the new Government appears

The State of Vera Cruz was under m law, and the Zuloago forces were on the a thither. A battle will no doubt short fought between the contending parties or road between Vera Cruz and the city of Met

FIRST SESSION.

and also whether the Democratic party another survive in its strength, or sink into dissolution and decay.

Mr. Green closed his speech with an elaborate argument in favor of the proposition that the people may legally change their Constitution at will, without respect to the limitations

prescribed in its body.

Mr. Crittenden briefly recited his several rea-

nstitution. Mr. Green withdrew the amendment of which

# VOL. XII.

NEAS NEWS.

Republican says: ning of the administration of mass, a Gen. Reed of Missouri the head 2,700 men, with the of wiping out Lawrence and as from the Territory. Gov. ns from the Territory. Gov. we miles from Lawrence, and streat, or he should bring the ps against his ruffians. Reed essity of the case, but allowed commit various outrages upon it retreat, including the muric retreat, including the Ruffare eless cripple named Ruffare.

eless cripple named Buffum, Nearly all the other ruffians offices, Gen. Reed recently gon to urge his claims. He ful to the Administration and wanted his pay. He got it, of was no office just then to be there was a supply of beef catforces to be contracted for. So lated with Gen. Armstrong of inted with Gen. Armstrong of ey are to supply the army with sef. The cattle are to be taken light, and are to be delivered at the for 6 cents per pound, in 8½, and at Salt Lake City for le are to be at the risk of the lile in transit, and the Government of the course of transity are contact to the course of transity and the course of transity are contact to the course of the furnish escorts of troops. S.

Mr. Crittenden briefly recited his several reasons for believing in the existence of great frauds in Kansas. So thinking, he could not be faise to his convictions. He was insensible to all appeals made in the name of party, and was not in the pending case acting suit. Republicans nor acting against Democrats, hat seeking simply and honestly to discharge his duty as a Senator of the United States from hrave old Kentucky, who had always taught him to speak out what he thought true and right. In the doubt resting over the question, he thought it best to remand the whole subject to the neople of Kansas, to the end that Conto pay Reed and Armstrong ke the contract off their hands, from J. H. Lane, in reply to a to the people of Kansas, to the end that Con-gress might be assured of the public will in re-gard to the acceptability of the Lecompton of Governor Denver. In this save that "one J. W. Denver ane) of arrogantly usurping and pling under foot the Legislative he had formerly given notice, in regard to admitting Minnesota and Kansas together. Mr. G. then moved to strike out the preamble, and nd characterizes his (Lane's) ous and tyrannical." Mr. Lane Governor as a calumniator, pernd pet appointee of the oligarchletter to the State Journal at

be consummated by Congress, eral Government will let us alone, ably and speedily revolutionize, usurpation, and establish a free But it is too evident that the terly insane and besotted in his signs, intends to guard the cradle e bantling with a powerful force, ace of the Utah war, the army is we make any attempt to regain wart, of Missouri, has an arrange arshall, Governor elect of Kansas ecompton Constitution, to have a n readiness to co-operate with him own rebellion. Against such odds

Gov. Robinson, of Kansas, wriexpectation that the Lecompton

ve various counsels from our friend is, who last year came near ruining elling peace, again assure us that escape will be provided. Had we advice then, the Free State popula-nave been annihilated. We shall now, when its folly is so clearly We have gained only when minds to fight, and prepared for ion has always been obtained by on and inquiry. I know that the March 27.—Santa Fe papers

pecial importance.
In depredations and several wan orted. at wagons had been sent from Sant nment of Burgwin, to carry Capt mmand to Fort Union. This com

of seventy men, and will go with to Utah. Twenty-five mounter company him. in agent, Kit Carson, says that the of the artesian well expedition at Dona Ana.

as correspondent of the Republication
gentleman just from Nemana cour
necting five Government trains, and
the publication of the plain
metal of the pla

mer Ava, with the Calcutta 250,000 in specie, was lost off I the 16th of February. The car but all the persons on board

elating to military operations

ce, Count Walewski had withdr

request in relation to the and Pierri were guillotined on Rudio was respited by the Empe

lish Government refused to let

oup the instantian overnment. Inspiracy bill has been rejected by Parliament. In Kennebec, of Bath, from Liverp. e, was abandoned at sea on the ary. The crew arrived at Liverp.

ary. The crew arrived at Lives th inst. rrespondence with the French Gor submitted to Parliament on the teamer. Alps. did not sail on the

ool.—Cotton closed dull at a get of 1d. Sales three days 9,000 by

of \$\frac{1}{8}d\$. Sales three days 9,000 be ll of which was taken by the transted sales on the 16th, 2,000 be from Manchester were unfavorate little inquiry, and prices were with the inquiry, and prices were with the inquiry, and prices were with the inquiry, and prices dull, as nominal. Wheat closed dull, and he wiised and yellow

f 6d. @ 1s.-mixed and yellow s. 6d. (a) 34s. ions unchanged. Sugar closed q and rice steady. Spirits turper 40s. Rosin dull at 4s. 3d. -for money, 964 @ 965; for at

as growing so rapidly on the plan DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. March 30 .- The steamship City te, from Liverpool on the 17th, at dy Hook this morning, with three of Washington on the 16th.
from China and India is of two
date, but advices are generally of portance. The bombardment as expected to take place on the 2 A large portion of the British and Oude. Sir Colin Campbell w mpore, awaiting the siege training of Delhi had been found guiled to Van Dieman's Land for life

Orleans, March 25.—The steam se, from Vera Crus, has arrived, ithe 21st instant. Her dates from the 16th. It is very difficult ble information of the events tranveral battles have been fought, in we have achieved ago party claim to have achieve ut they do not amount to much. Parodi had retreated before Ozzo nciamientos were still the order the new Government appears

THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS. Tuesday, March 23, 1858 The discussion of the Kansas question being Mr. Green, of Missouri, reviewed at length

Mr. Green, of Missouri, reviewed at length the arguments made against the majority report of the Committee on Territories, and defended the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. He did not doubt that Messrs. Douglas, Stuart, Broderick, and Crittenden, were uninfluenced by the consideration of Slavery in their present opposition to the admission of Kansas; but they were aiding to build up the Republican party, which took for its motto, "no more slave States." The decision of this question would decide whether the South would hereafter be permitted to expand, and also whether the Democratic party should survive in its strength, or sink into dissolution

where the constitution of the search of the property of the desiration of Kinsan, and the search of the search of

And the double will be discontinued to the second process of the control of the c

Slavery.

If there is one thing more than another of which ex-Governor Johnson boasts, it is that he has worked his way from obscurity to his

Speakers, generally.
Sold by all Druggists in the United States. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERKY Cures Bronchial Affections and all Diseases of reply to Senators Hammond and Johnson,

From the Beston Evening Traveller, Jan. 6.

"It is, perhaps, but a simple act of justice to the proprietors of Wister? Balsans of Wid Cherry for us to say, that sur personal experience in the use of this article has impressed us favorably. One of the proprietors of the Traveller was entirely cured of a severe cough of four months' continuance, by the use of this Balsam, and several of our friends and acquaintance, who have tried the article, have found it of great service in relieving them of severe coughs and shortness of breathing, with which they had been ufflicted."

Sold by Agonts everywhere.

317 None ganuing, unless started I BUTTS on the D' None genuine, unless signed I BUTTS on the

wrappet. DE. AYER'S MEDICINES.

advertisements which appear in the columns of our pa-per. They deserve attention, as treating of what interests us all, and from a course which all, have long anspected. The Booter is well known as one of the leading Chemists

sion that the last avenue from humility to honor was closed by his coming through it? He now labors hard to bring into disrepute the nest in which he was hatched, and the shell out of which he crept. My God! if there is one feature of our Republican Government which challenges our holy respect, it is, that all of woman born may strive for distinction, and, if merit accompany the effort, he will succeed. Take this chance from American institutions, and I would not give a rush for what is left. is left.

Now of Mr. Hammond, He too spits at in-Now of Mr. Hammond, He too spits at industry the slime of Slavery, and, with an air of new wisdom, "can't see the difference between voluntary and involuntary labor." He says we "hire our laborers for life," He should have said, we take the toil and sweet of our laborers for lifetime, and pay no wages: that would have been the truth. There are thousands on thousands of white laborers in any State whose moral character will compare favorably with that of Senator Hammond, Laborers.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

A SOUTHERN LABORER'S PROTEST.

Will you allow me to say a word or two in

whose recent speeches in Congress have insult-

ed the industry of America? It has become a " proverb" in all the free States, that Slavery degrades labor, which the "South" has hereto-

fore denied. But these "Pinks" now openly declare all hired labor degrading and absolute

present position. Has he come to the conclusion that the last avenue from humility to honor

To the Editor of the National Era:

The New Orleans Courier relates a case horrible cruelty to a slave boy in that city, re-sulting in his murder, which is quite as atro-cious as anything in Uncle Tom's Cabin. The cious as anything in Uncle Tom's Cabin. The poor creature had been heaten with iron implements and billets of wood, and pointed sticks had been plunged into him till they broke off, leaving two inches in length in his body; and, to stifle his cries, he had been half smothered by a handkerchief over his mouth. His whole back was covered with scabs, and there was scarcely a sound spot on his body. After his happy release by death from his termentors, the neighbors sent for the coroner, and his master and mistress, Mr. Roueche and his wife, were detained on a charge of murder.

were detained on a charge of murder.

The accumulation of capital in London still continues. The Bapk of England now holds \$89,000,000 in her vaults, and with prospects of large arrivals from Australia. We are under the impression that the highest point has always, it not already, been reached. An export movement of the precious metals has commenced to the Continent, and with the cessation of receipts from this country, the stock of specie will not materially increase. It is singular to notice the distruct that still exists in regard to commercial securities; while the rate of interest is only 3 per cent, and still lower rates outside of the Bank, there seems to be no inflation. The Government stocks some seem to advance, and to maintain a high point. The great decline of trade with this country is very sensibly felt, not only in England, but in France and Germany—and until it revives, much distress will exist in the manufacturing districts. Owing to light arrivals, the stock of cotton in Liverpool has become much reduced, but as large quantities were close at hand, and still greater in process of shipment, a reaction is expected.

Resolutions endorsing Lecompton have been

Besolutions endorsing Lecompton have passed in the California House of Repatives, by a vote of 49 to 18.

The steamer Meteor, Captain Draffin, came down yesterday from Pittsburgh, with 450 tons of freight and 250 cabin and 200 dock passengers, all on route for Kansas direct. The Meteor is taking on more passengers for Kansas, and will leave to-day at negat.—Giacinnate Gartte of 224

the Lungs.

We favite our readers to the perusal of Dr. Ayer's of this country, who devotes his great equirements to the discovery and manufacture of remedies for popular use. The unparalleled success which has followed his labora is too well known in this community to need any clucidation from our pen.—Washington Co. Observer.

Il? The sale of that remarkable and araly valuable The sale of that remarkable and traly valuable preparation, Peary Davis's Pain Killer, is constantly and rapidly increasing. During the past year, the demand for this great remedy has been altogether unprecedented. Scarcely a week passes by, during which we do not hear of some remarkable cure having been performed, within the circle of our acquaintance, by the use of the Pain Killer.—Proc. Gen. Advertiser. Perry Davis's Pain Killer .- The Revo D. Whitaker, wri-

Perry Dates rain Alter.—Inc nevel, white as a Missionery prevent my noticing particular cases, but your Pain Killer has been used with peculiar success in discases of the stomuch, bowel complaints, and in severe cases of burne. One of the Christain villages near us for its use. All but one were saved."
Sold by druggists, grocers, and medic

soller Seventh street. A RETIRED PHYSICIAN.

Seventy-five years of age, whose sands of life have nearly run out, discovered, while in the East Indies, a certain ener for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and General Deblity. The resurdy was discovered by him when his only child, a daught of the consumption, asthma, Bronchitis, Cought, Colds, and General Deblity. The resurdy was discovered by him when his only child, a daught of the consumption, and successfully using it. He requires each applicant no encloses him one shifting—tirre cents to be returned, as postage on the recipe, and the remainder to be applied to the payment of this sidertisement, Address.

Be. H. JAMES,

DASPERSIA AND FIRST

Description, was for several years so badly afficied by Dyapoposis that for a part of the time he was confined to his bad. He was eventually curved by a prescription farmished him by a young claireovant girl. This prescription, given by a mace shill while in a state of trance, has cared everybedy whe have taken it, wever having miled once. Are squally as sure in esses of fits as of the prescription of the second and the prescription of the second and the second of the second and the second of the second and the second of the second of

THE ORIENTAL HORSE CHARMER, for taming Keeping, and Doctoring Horses and Colts. Only 2 colus, 6 copies for \$1. Address C. J. ELDRIDGE, Cincinnati, Only 5-70. FIFTY DOLLARS PER MONTH.

WANTED, Agents, either male or formale, in every town in the United States, to engage in a Lucrative Business. Hinclose two stamps, and address. A. M. SIDNEY & CO. big beginn as , set INDUCEMENTS are offered to active men, which will canalic them to make from \$2 to \$5 per day by selling one white men, althus Agentis wanted in every County of the United States. Send for full particulars. Address the old established FIVE HUNDRED YOUNG MEN WANTED

GENTS AND PEDLERS HEADQUARTERS.

THE NATIONAL ERA: WASHINGTON, D. C. APRIL 1, 1858.

THE NATIONAL ERA: WASHINGTON, D. C. APRIL 1, 1858.

THE NATIONAL ERA: WASHINGTON, D. C. APRIL 1, 1858.

THE NATIONAL ERA: WASHINGTON, D. C. APRIL 1, 1858.

THE NATIONAL ERA: WASHINGTON, D. C. APRIL 1, 1858.

ONLY TWENTY FIVE CENTS. MELVIN'S AMERICAN GIFT BOOK STORE, 333 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia pook sold.

PERSONAL ATTENTION given to fill LAND FOR SALE.

G. MAYHEW & SON. of Shelbyr
ify to four shandred acres of first rate fa
a county, lowa, six seven miles from
ty seat, twenty, 6,6 seven miles from

JOSEPH HUGHES, AGENT AND COLLECTOR 6 Walnut Place, Walnut st., above Third, PHILADELPHIA. scriptions received for Weekly and Monthly Reference-DREXEL & Co., AND OTHERS. THE IMPENDING CRISIS OF THE SOUTH, By HINTON ROWAN HELPER, of North C One volume, 19mo, 420 pages. Price 31.

We wish that a copy of this book were in the

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS

AZA ARNOLD

THE NORTH-AMERICAN REVIW. No. CLXXVIII, for January, 1858 CONTENTS. The Public Economy of Athens.
The Profession of Schoolmaster
Reformatory Institutions at Hom

Venice.

Ireland, Past and Present. o. Arciand, Past and Present.
6. Anatomical Architecture.
7. The Financial Crisis.
8. Jerusalem.
9. Contemporary French Liter.
10. Lewes's History of Philosop.
11. Critical Notices.
12. New Polications.
The Publishers would commend tention of the American public, as a almost from the commencial tention of the American public, as a salmost from the commencial.

CROSBY, NICHOLS, & CO.,

Sent Free to any Address. G. G. EVANS, PUBLISHER AND ORIGINATOR GIFT BOOK ENTERPRISE,

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE

HE BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEWS, THE FARMER'S GUIDE.

are of the prefer at the cost ain recost ain

lect of an e

nevertheless, see, like all o over the wor day of Pente were converte the line of the

more seasons more than us necessful. There were

Augustine at Augustine at force of the R ical or inteller ing of the reliing of the reliing of the relivation of relivation of relivation of the under the Wander the Wander of the proved state Church. The Fletchers, and cotters of Eng the general reliance at the general reliance at the state of the general reliance at the general reliance a

cotters of Eng the general re and led the that kind wit that kind wit they were foll that is of God that the rule truly valuable two read of god

we read of gr converts clain of selling the where they def

where they described in the coverant at the coverant at the coverant at the coverant coverant

N. B. The price in Great Britain of the five Period TO SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL AGRICUL

When sent by mail (post paid) to California and Ore the price will be \$7. To every other part of the U and to Canada, (post paid,) \$6. If This work is No old 'Book of the Farm," LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,

HENRY M. WHITNEI,

POORSELLER and Stationer, Post Office Buildi
Honolulu, Oahu, H. I.

N. B. Books, Magazines, Newspapers, and all kind
Onless

For sale by J. APPLETON & CO., 346 and 348 Broadway, New York.

We believe in no experie in no experie into commun came to set at came to set at confined to Clism had them these have have the way. One a illuminations,